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Sixty-fifth session
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Agenda item 17
Information and communications technologies for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Jean Claudy Pierre (Haiti), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.22

Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001, 57/238 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/252 of 27 March 2006, 62/182 of 19 December 2007, 63/202 of 19 December 2008 and 64/187 of 21 December 2009, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46 of 28 July 2006, 2008/3 of 18 July 2008 and 2009/7 of 24 July 2009 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/2 of 19 July 2010, on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Noting that cultural diversity is the common heritage of humankind and that the information society should be founded on and stimulate respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and foster dialogue among cultures and civilizations, and noting also that the promotion, affirmation and preservation of diverse cultural identities and languages as reflected in relevant agreed United Nations documents, including the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[1] will further enrich the information society,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[2] as endorsed by the General Assembly,[3] and the Tunis

[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001, vol. 1* and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[2] See A/C.2/95/3, annex.

[3] See resolution 59/220.

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Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[4] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[5]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6]

Recalling further the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[7]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels,[8]

Taking note also of the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of the report of the Commission in cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization entitled "2010 Leadership Imperative: The Future Built on Broadband", which calls for broadband-friendly practice and policies towards attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to ensure that the potential of broadband connectivity and content are at the service of development,

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet,[9] and recognizing the need to promote the participation of intergovernmental organizations from developing countries in future consultations,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum,[10]

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of the progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, while at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development,

Noting the thirteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, held in Geneva from 17 to 21 May 2010,

Recognizing that while in recent years considerable progress has been made in access to information and communications technologies, including the steady increase in Internet access to nearly one quarter of the world population, the expanding penetration of cellular telephony and the availability of multilingual content and Internet addresses, there remains the need to reduce the digital divide

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[4] See A/60/687.
[5] See resolution 60/252.
[6] See resolution 60/1.
[7] See resolution 65/1.
[8] A/65/64-E/2010/12.
[9] E/2009/92.
[10] A/65/78-E/2010/68.

and ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, are available to all, and recognizing in this regard that less than 18 per cent of the population in the developing countries uses the Internet, compared to over 60 per cent in developed countries,

Reaffirming the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies to promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and sustainable economic growth,

Expressing concern about the impact of the world financial and economic crisis on the positive trends in information and communications technology diffusion and the investment needed in order to ensure universal access to information and communications technologies,

Stressing the need to reduce the digital divide, including with regard to such issues as international interconnection charges for Internet use, and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, are available to all,

Acknowledging that the Internet, a central element of the infrastructure of the information society, has evolved from a research and academic facility into a global facility available to the public,

Recognizing that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations, as stated in paragraph 29 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,[4]

Recognizing also the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss various matters, including public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance, in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet, as well as its role in building partnerships among different stakeholders in order to help in addressing the various issues of Internet governance, while acknowledging the calls for improvements in its working methods,

Emphasizing the significance and urgency of the process for enhanced cooperation in full consistency with the mandate provided in paragraph 71 of the Tunis Agenda[4] and the need for enhanced cooperation to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues,

Taking note of the consultations at the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 15 to 18 November 2009, on the future of the Forum, which generally welcomed the renewal of its mandate and recognized the need for further discussion on the improvement of its working methods,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the host countries in organizing the first, second, third, fourth and fifth meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens in 2006, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2007, in Hyderabad, India, in 2008, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in 2009 and in Vilnius in 2010, respectively,

Noting the contribution of the Global Alliance for Information and Communications Technologies and Development to the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, including with respect to enhancing access to information and communications technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

Welcoming, in view of the existing gaps in information and communications technologies infrastructure, the Connect Africa summits held in Kigali in 2007 and in Cairo in 2008, the Connect the Commonwealth of Independent States summit held in Minsk in 2009 and the meeting of Commonwealth countries in Colombo in 2010, which are regional initiatives aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources to accelerate the implementation of the connectivity goals of the World Summit on the Information Society,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster economic growth, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular least developed countries, into the global economy;

2. *Expresses concern* regarding the digital divide in access to information and communications technology tools and broadband connectivity between countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in areas such as, inter alia, government, business, health and education, and further expresses concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by developing countries, including the least developed countries, the small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;

3. *Acknowledges* that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divide, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information society and women's access to the new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development;

4. *Stresses* that, for the majority of the poor, the developmental promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

5. *Stresses also* the important role of Governments in the design of public policies and in the provision of public services responsive to national needs and priorities through, inter alia, the effective use of information and communications technologies, including on the basis of a multi-stakeholder approach, to support national development efforts;

6. *Recognizes* that, in addition to financing by the public sector, financing of information and communications technologies infrastructure by the private sector has come to play an important role in many countries and that domestic financing is being augmented by North-South flows and South-South cooperation;

7. *Also recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges, and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

8. *Further recognizes* the immense potential that information and communications technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of socio-economic activity;

9. *Recognizes* that South-South and triangular cooperation can be a useful tool to promote the development of information and communications technologies;

10. *Encourages* strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva[3] and Tunis[4] phases of the World Summit on the Information Society through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms, in a joint effort and dialogue with developing and least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communications technologies sector;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by Tunisia, host of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union and other relevant international and regional organizations, for organizing annually the ICT 4 All Forum and technological exhibition as a platform within the framework of the follow-up to the Summit to promote a dynamic business environment for the information and communications technologies sector worldwide;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the need for resources in this regard;

13. *Notes* the organization of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2010 by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to facilitate interaction among actors implementing the Summit's action lines, and invites organizers to fully engage Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector in the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2011 to be held from 16 to 20 May 2011 in Geneva;

14. *Recognizes* the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology, and in that regard encourages the United Nations development system to continue its effort to promote the use of information and communications technologies as a critical enabler of development and a catalyst for the achievement

of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Also recognizes* the role of the United Nations Group on the Information Society as an inter-agency mechanism of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination designed to coordinate United Nations implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes;

16. *Further recognizes* that the Internet governance related outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, namely the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

17. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further five years, and in this regard invites the Secretary-General to continue with the convening of the Internet Governance Forum for a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on Internet governance issues according to its mandate as set out in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,[4] while recognizing at the same time the need to improve it, with a view to linking it to the broader dialogue on global Internet governance;

18. *Welcomes* the decision by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 30 of its resolution 2010/2 to invite the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish, in an open and inclusive manner, a working group which would seek, compile and review inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, in line with the mandate set out in the Tunis Agenda,[4] and which would submit a report to the Commission at its fourteenth session, in 2011, with recommendations, as appropriate, that would constitute an input by the Commission to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

19. *Stresses* that consideration of improvements to the Internet Governance Forum should be based on the inputs to be provided to the working group by all Member States and all other stakeholders, including those comments received during the online consultation and the consultation undertaken by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs during the fourth meeting of the Forum held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2009, with particular consideration of, inter alia, enhancing participation from developing countries, exploring further voluntary options for financing the Forum and improving the preparation process modalities, and the work and functioning of the Forum's secretariat;

20. *Decides* that the desirability of continuation of the Internet Governance Forum be considered again by Member States at the General Assembly within the context of a ten-year review of implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2015;

21. *Stresses* the need for the enhanced participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in all Internet Governance Forum meetings, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as other stakeholders, to support the participation of Governments and other stakeholders from developing countries in the Forum itself, as well as the preparatory meetings;

22. *Welcomes* the decision by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 24 of its resolution 2010/2 to invite the Secretary-General to convene open and inclusive consultations involving all Member States and all other stakeholders with a view to assisting the process towards enhanced cooperation in order to enable Governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact upon those issues, through balanced participation of all stakeholders, especially developing countries, in their respective roles and responsibilities, as stated in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda,[4] requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the outcome of these consultations, and takes note of the invitation circulated by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs to participate in the open consultations on enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Information and communications technologies for development".

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Sixty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 19

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Erik Lundberg (Finland), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.37

Innovative mechanisms of financing for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[2] and the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[3]

Recalling also the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development[4] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling further the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[6]

Taking note of the informal event on innovative sources of development finance organized by the Secretary-General on 3 June 2010,

Recognizing the potential of innovative mechanisms of financing to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Taking note of the ongoing work on innovative sources of financing for development, including in various forums such as the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] See resolution 65/1.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[6] See resolution 63/303, annex.

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1. *Reaffirms* the Monterrey Consensus[4] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[5] in their entirety, integrity and holistic approach, and recognizes that mobilizing financial resources for development and the effective use of those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizes that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, reiterates that official development assistance can play a catalytic role in assisting developing countries in removing constraints on sustained, inclusive and equitable growth by, inter alia, enhancing social, institutional and physical infrastructure, promoting foreign direct investment, trade and technological innovations, improving health and education, fostering gender equality, preserving the environment and eradicating poverty, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

4. *Stresses* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for development on a stable, predictable and voluntary basis;

5. *Reiterates* that such voluntary mechanisms should be effective, aim to mobilize resources that are stable and predictable, should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of finance and should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them;

6. *Highlights* the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, and stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

7. *Decides* to convene a separate meeting of the Second Committee of the General Assembly during its sixty-sixth session under the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference" to consider the question of innovative mechanisms of financing for development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session examining the contribution and potential of innovative mechanisms of financing for development for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, their effectiveness and implications, taking into account that such mechanisms should be voluntary in nature and not unduly burden developing countries.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.27

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 of 23 December 2003, 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/231 of 22 December 2004, 59/233 of 22 December 2004, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 60/196 of 22 December 2005, 61/198 of 20 December 2006, 61/200 of 20 December 2006, 62/192 of 19 December 2007, 63/216 of 19 December 2008, 63/217 of 19 December 2008 and 64/200 of 21 December 2009; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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Reaffirming also the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4] adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Recalling also the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[6]

Reaffirming the role of the Hyogo Framework for Action[4] in providing policy guidance on the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Taking note of the "Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction" launched in Manama in May 2009,[7]

Recognizing that 2010 marks the tenth anniversary of the creation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as well as the midpoint of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,[4]

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular in developing countries,

Expressing its deep concern also at the increasing challenges facing the disaster response and preparedness capacity of Member States and the United Nations system as a result of the combined impacts of current global challenges, including the global economic and financial crisis, climate change and the food crisis,

Recognizing the clear relationship between sustainable development, poverty eradication, climate change, disaster risk reduction, disaster response and disaster recovery and the need to continue to deploy efforts in all these areas,

Recognizing also the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to appropriate, advanced, environmentally sound, cost-effective and easy-to-use technologies so as to seek more comprehensive solutions to disaster risk reduction and to effectively and efficiently strengthen their capabilities to cope with disaster risks,

Recognizing further the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen local authorities and community capabilities to reduce vulnerability to disasters,

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, the underlying risk factors, as identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] including socio-economic factors, that exacerbate the vulnerability of

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[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] See resolution 60/1.

[6] See resolution 65/1.

[7] Available from www.unisdr.org.

societies to natural hazards, to build and further strengthen the capacity at all levels to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters, while also recognizing the negative impact of disasters on economic growth and sustainable development, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone countries,

Recognizing also the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk reduction management, with a view to reducing vulnerability,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heat waves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events, which have global reach,

Taking into account also that geological and hydrometeorological hazards and vulnerabilities and resilience to their associated natural disasters and their reduction must be addressed in a coherent and effective manner,

Bearing in mind the importance of addressing disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations,

Noting that disaster risk is an increasing problem in urban areas where risk, population and economic assets are concentrated,

Noting also that reaching the most vulnerable and poor communities remains a major challenge in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] and that while much progress has been made at the policy level globally, regionally and nationally, the benefits of this are yet to be felt locally,

Stressing that the impacts of natural disasters are severely hampering efforts in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizing the importance of reducing vulnerabilities to natural disasters,

Taking note with appreciation of the important role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] according to the mandate, in strengthening the Strategy system, enhancing the system-wide high-level leadership, and coordinating disaster risk reduction,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 63/217 and its resolution 64/200;[8]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] and stresses the need for a more effective integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming, for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at the regional, national and local levels to build resilience to hazards, and for systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation

[8] A/64/280 and A/65/388.

of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes and long-term development plans, as a means to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, regional bodies and other international organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community, to increase efforts to support, implement and follow up the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] and stresses the importance in this regard of the continued cooperation and coordination of stakeholders at all levels with respect to addressing effectively the impact of natural disasters;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites international financial institutions and regional and international organizations, to integrate the goals of, and take into full account, the Hyogo Framework for Action[4] in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms, and to assist developing countries with those mechanisms to design and implement, as appropriate, disaster risk reduction measures with a sense of urgency;

5. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters, including the implementation of and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

6. *Further recognizes* the importance of coordinating adaptation to climate change with relevant disaster risk reduction measures, invites Governments and relevant international organizations to integrate these considerations in a comprehensive manner into, inter alia, development plans and poverty eradication programmes and, in least developed countries, into the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and invites the international community to support the ongoing efforts of developing countries in this regard;

7. *Welcomes* the national, regional and subregional initiatives undertaken by Member States, in particular by developing countries, in order to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities or regional mechanisms where they exist and to strengthen them and encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools, and requests United Nations regional commissions, within their mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, in close coordination with implementing entities of the United Nations system;

8. *Encourages* the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, a partnership of the Strategy system managed by the World Bank, to continue to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;[4]

9. *Welcomes* the upcoming third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, which serves as an important forum for Member States and other stakeholders to assess progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experiences and learn from good practices;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating a gender perspective and empowering and engaging women in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster management, as well as in risk reduction strategies and programmes, and encourages the secretariat of the Strategy to continue to increase the promotion of gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women;

11. *Encourages* the international community to support active participation of developing countries in the Strategy system, the mid-term review process and the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system to make every effort to accelerate its full integration and mainstreaming of risk reduction into all its programmes and activities to ensure that it contributes to the achievement of the Hyogo Framework for Action[4] as well as to the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction;

14. *Encourages* Governments, multilateral organizations, international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to systematically invest in disaster risk reduction with a view to implementing the objectives of the Strategy;

15. *Acknowledges* the importance of the work of the United Nations in disaster risk reduction and the growing demands on the secretariat of the Strategy and the need for increased, timely, stable and predictable resources for the implementation of the Strategy; and, in this regard, requests that the Secretary-General consider how best to support implementation of the natural disaster reduction strategy taking into account the important role played by the secretariat of the Strategy, with a view to ensuring adequate resources for the operation of the secretariat of the Strategy;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction, at local, national and regional levels, in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human lives. In this regard, encourages Member States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and encourages donors and the international community to enhance the international cooperation for supporting such initiatives, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology transfer by mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and training programmes;

17. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches;

18. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond emergency relief and to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction, and stresses the importance of implementing and adapting long-term programmes related to the eradication of poverty, sustainable

development and disaster risk reduction management in the most vulnerable regions, particularly in developing countries prone to natural disasters;

19. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through development cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, including least developed countries and in Africa, through the implementation of the Strategy,[4] and encourages the institutional arrangement for the Strategy to continue its work in this regard;

20. *Stresses* the importance of the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action[4] and the priorities for action that States, regional and international organizations and international financial institutions as well as other concerned actors, in their approach to disaster risk reduction, should take into consideration and implement, as appropriate, according to their own circumstances and capacities, bearing in mind the vital importance of promoting a culture of prevention in the area of natural disasters, including through the mobilization of adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, and of addressing disaster risk reduction, including disaster preparedness at the community level, and the adverse effects of natural disasters on efforts to implement national development plans and poverty reduction strategies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

21. *Acknowledges* that disaster risk reduction and increasing resilience to all types of natural hazard, including geological and hydro-meteorological hazards, in developing countries, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,[4] can promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and that reducing vulnerabilities to these hazards is therefore a high priority for developing countries;

22. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and the increasing challenges posed by the consequences of natural disasters, as well as the impact of climate change, which impede progress towards sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries, especially small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, as well as other particularly vulnerable countries;

23. *Stresses* the need to strengthen mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development strategies, and as a practice in the policies and programmes of the humanitarian and environmental sectors, planning ministries and financial institutions and other relevant bodies;

24. *Stresses* that, in order to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, risk assessments should be integrated into disaster risk reduction programmes at national and local levels;

25. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[9] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[10] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[10] Ibid., vol. 2303, No. 30822.

Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

26. *Takes note with appreciation* of the launching of the Making Cities Resilient campaign 2010-2011 "My city is getting ready" to increase the resilience of cities and urban areas, by raising the awareness of citizens and local governments of risk reduction options and by mobilizing political commitment and support among local governments to include risk reduction aspects in urban development planning and critical infrastructure investments;

27. *Welcomes* the informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on disaster risk reduction to be held in New York on 9 February 2011;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report, including his recommendations on the mid-term review of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] on the implementation of the present resolution, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

United Nations A/C.2/65/L.59

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt sustainability and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Erik Lundberg (Finland), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.6

External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006, 62/186 of 19 December 2007, 63/206 of 19 December 2008 and 64/191 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000,[1]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[3] and the 2008 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[4]

Recalling also the 2009 Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its Outcome,[5]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[6]

Recalling its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] See resolution 60/1.
[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[4] Resolution 63/239, annex.
[5] Resolution 63/303, annex.
[6] See resolution 65/1.

Please recycle

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and acknowledging that sovereign debt crises tend to be costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investment, and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, including on health and education, affecting in particular the poor and vulnerable,

Reaffirming that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies, including in the area of debt management, cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts, including to achieve development goals and to maintain debt sustainability, should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Reaffirming also that multilateral institutions, including within the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, should continue to play an important role, given their respective mandates, in assisting countries in achieving and maintaining debt sustainability,

Reiterating that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, and emphasizing that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks, such as those derived from the world economic and financial crisis, should continue to be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses,

Recognizing the importance of efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in response to the challenges derived from the world financial and economic crisis and faced by many developing countries, and acknowledging that the impacts of the crisis on development are still being felt, entail the possibility that the progress made towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, will be undone, and threaten debt sustainability in some developing countries through, inter alia, the consequences on the real economy and the increase in borrowing in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis,

Recognizing also the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating the impact of the world financial and economic crisis in developing countries,

Recognizing further the role of private capital flows in mobilizing financing for development, stressing the challenges posed by excessive short-term capital inflows to many developing countries, including to their debt sustainability, and encouraging further review of the benefits and disadvantages of the macro-prudential measures available to mitigate the impact of volatile capital flows,

Expressing concern that some low-income countries may face increased challenges in servicing their debt,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to thirty countries that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their debt vulnerabilities and enabled them to increase their investments in social services, and acknowledging with concern that some post-completion-point countries remain classified as being at high risk of debt distress and need to avoid rebuilding unsustainable debt burdens,

Noting that an additional six countries have reached the decision point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and that four out of forty eligible heavily indebted poor countries still have to reach the decision point, expressing concern that nearly all of these ten eligible countries, which are facing difficulties in reaching the decision or completion point under the Initiative, are classified as fragile economies by the World Bank, and stressing the importance of assisting these countries, as appropriate, in addressing their challenges to complete the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries process,

Convinced that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries contributes significantly to debt sustainability in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "External debt sustainability and development";[7]

2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries in order to promote their economic growth and development;

3. *Stresses* the importance of responsible lending and borrowing, emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations, and encourages Member States, the Bretton Woods institutions, the regional development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders to pursue the ongoing discussions within the framework of the initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to promote responsible sovereign lending and borrowing, taking into account the work on this issue carried out by other organizations and forums;

4. *Urges* all lenders and borrowers to integrate debt sustainability analyses into their decisions in order to help maintain sustainable levels of debt through a coordinated and cooperative approach between borrowers and lenders, underlines the role played by the Debt Sustainability Framework for low-income countries, jointly developed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in helping to guide borrowing and lending decisions, takes note of the recent review of the flexibility of the Framework, and encourages continued review of the Framework, with the full engagement of borrower Governments, in an open and transparent manner;

[7] A/65/155.

5. *Reiterates* that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability, and, in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in their assessment of debt sustainability, to continue to take into account the fundamental changes caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts and changes in global growth prospects or in the terms of trade, especially for commodity-dependent developing countries, as well as by the impact of developments in financial markets, and to provide information on this issue using the appropriate cooperation forums, including those involving Member States;

6. *Recognizes* that the long-term sustainability of debt depends on, inter alia, the economic growth, mobilization of domestic resources and export prospects of debtor countries, and hence on the creation of an enabling international environment conducive to development, progress in following sound macroeconomic policies, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems;

7. *Also recognizes* the enormity and the multidimensional nature of the world financial and economic crisis, which caused a sharp deterioration of the debt ratios in several developing countries, stresses the need to continue to assist developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis, takes note in this regard of the additional resources made available during and since the crisis through the International Monetary Fund and the multilateral development banks, and calls for the continued provision of concessional and grant-based financing to low-income countries to enable them to respond to the consequences of the crisis;

8. *Further recognizes* the roles of the United Nations and the international financial institutions in accordance with their respective mandates, and encourages them to continue to support global efforts towards sustained, inclusive and equitable growth, sustainable development and the external debt sustainability of developing countries, including through continued monitoring of global financial flows and their implications in this regard;

9. *Emphasizes* the need for coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, takes note of the recent improvement of the lending framework of the International Monetary Fund, through, inter alia, streamlined conditions and the creation of more flexible instruments, while noting that new and ongoing programmes should not contain unwarranted pro-cyclical conditionalities, calls for the continued review of the new lending facilities, and urges the multilateral development banks to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded assistance that will substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, bearing in mind that new lending facilities will have to consider those countries' individual absorptive capacities and debt sustainability;

10. *Notes* the provision by the International Monetary Fund of interest relief to low-income countries in the form of zero-interest payments on financing from concessional lending facilities until the end of 2011, and invites the Fund to consider reviewing its concessional loan facilities to low-income countries for the post-2011 period;

11. *Also notes* that developing countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and stabilize macroeconomic developments;

12. *Takes note* of the progress made under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, while expressing concern that some countries have yet to reach decision or completion points, calls for the full and timely implementation of those Initiatives and for continued support to the remaining eligible countries in completing the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative process, and encourages all parties, both creditors and debtors, to fulfil their commitments as rapidly as possible in order to complete the debt relief process;

13. *Welcomes and encourages* the efforts of the heavily indebted poor countries, calls upon them to continue to strengthen their domestic policies to promote economic growth and poverty eradication through, inter alia, the creation of a domestic environment conducive to private-sector development, a stable macroeconomic framework, and transparent and accountable systems of public finance, and in this regard invites creditors, both private and public, that are not yet fully participating in debt relief initiatives to substantially increase their participation, including by providing comparable treatment to the extent possible to debtor countries that have concluded sustainable debt relief agreements with creditors, and invites the international financing institutions and the donor community to continue to provide adequate and sufficiently concessional financing;

14. *Underlines* the fact that heavily indebted poor countries eligible for debt relief will not be able to enjoy its full benefits unless all creditors, both public and private, contribute their fair share and become involved in the international debt resolution mechanisms to ensure the debt sustainability of those countries;

15. *Encourages* donor countries to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative do not detract from official development assistance resources intended to be available for developing countries;

16. *Notes with concern* that some low- and middle-income developing countries that are not included in existing debt relief initiatives may have large debt burdens that may create constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, indicating a possible need to consider debt relief initiatives for those countries on a case-by-case basis;

17. *Encourages* the Paris Club, in dealing with the debt of low- and middle-income debtor countries that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, to take into account their medium-term debt sustainability in addition to their financing gaps, and takes note with appreciation of the Evian approach of the Paris Club in providing different terms of debt relief in order to respond to the specific needs of debtor countries while preserving debt cancellation for heavily indebted poor countries;

18. *Stresses* the need to significantly address the debt problems of middle-income developing countries, and in this regard stresses the importance of the Evian approach of the Paris Club as a practical means of addressing this issue, and notes

that the current debt sustainability framework used to analyse the debt situation of middle-income countries focuses mostly on medium-term debt dynamics;

19. *Also stresses* the need for the international community to remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of the least developed countries, and to continue to take effective measures, preferably within existing frameworks, to address the debt problem of those countries, including through cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries to creditors, both public and private;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts of and calls upon the international community to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

21. *Also welcomes* the efforts of and invites creditors to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their debt concerns, while taking into account their specific situation and needs;

22. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, economic development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct the resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards those objectives;

23. *Calls for* the consideration of additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based and other forms of concessionary financing, the cancellation of 100 per cent of the eligible official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative;

24. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and recognizes the need for countries to be able to promote employment and productive investment, and to invest in, inter alia, health and education while maintaining debt sustainability;

25. *Calls for* the intensification of efforts to prevent and mitigate the prevalence and cost of debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution, encourages the private sector to cooperate in this regard, and invites creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate and on a mutually agreed, transparent and case-by-case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments and innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Millennium Development Goal projects, as well as debt-indexation instruments;

26. *Also calls for* the consideration of enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms, based on existing frameworks and principles, with the broad participation of creditors and debtors, the comparable treatment of all creditors and an important role for the Bretton Woods institutions

and other relevant organizations within the United Nations system, and, in this regard, calls upon all countries to promote and contribute to the discussions, including within the United Nations and other appropriate forums, on the need for and feasibility of a more structured framework for international cooperation in this area;

27. *Notes* the changing composition of the sovereign debt of some countries, which has shifted increasingly from official to commercial borrowing and from external to domestic public debt, although for most low-income countries external finance is still largely official, also notes that the levels of domestic debt and the significantly increased number of creditors, both official and private, could create other challenges for macroeconomic management and public debt sustainability, and stresses the need to address the implications of these changes, including through improved data collection and analysis;

28. *Recognizes* concerns about increasing vulture fund litigation, and in this regard also recognizes that Paris Club agreements represent useful instruments for international cooperation and that debtor countries experience difficulties in obtaining comparable treatment from other creditors as required by the standard clause included in those agreements;

29. *Stresses* the need to increase information-sharing, transparency and the use of objective criteria in the construction and evaluation of debt scenarios, including an assessment of domestic public and private debt, in order to ensure the achievement of development goals, recognizes that credit-rating agencies play a significant role in the provision of information, including the assessment of corporate and sovereign risks, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to include an update on the oversight of credit-rating agencies when preparing his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

30. *Invites* the international community to continue efforts to increase support, including financial and technical assistance, for institutional capacity-building in developing countries to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies, including promoting transparent and accountable debt management systems, negotiation and renegotiation capacities, and supporting legal advice in relation to tackling external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors, in order for debt sustainability to be achieved and maintained;

31. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders, to continue and intensify cooperation in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability;

32. *Encourages* further improvement of the mutual exchange of information, on a voluntary basis, on borrowing and lending among all creditors and borrowers;

33. *Acknowledges* that timely and comprehensive data on the level and composition of debt are a condition necessary for, inter alia, building early warning systems aimed at limiting the impact of debt crises, calls for debtor and creditor countries to intensify their efforts to collect data, and calls for donors to consider

increasing their support for technical cooperation programmes aimed at increasing the statistical capacity of developing countries in that regard;

34. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt sustainability of developing countries;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", a sub-item entitled "External debt sustainability and development".

United Nations A/C.2/65/L.60

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.40

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Reaffirming also the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005,

Recalling the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

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Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[5] held on 24 and 25 September 2010,

Reaffirming the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6] including chapter 7 on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling its resolution 64/199 of 21 December 2009 and all other previous resolutions under the same agenda item,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[8] held from 20 to 22 September 2010,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Recalling that the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States have been acknowledged by the international community since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados in 1994, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, and the International Meeting to Review the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Mauritius in 2005,

Acknowledging the importance of the upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant and specific risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, that the effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them and that, given their vulnerability, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise therefore remains a major priority for small island developing States,

Recognizing the need to promote the development of regional and national capacities for disaster risk reduction, including through, inter alia, early warning systems, as well as reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by natural disasters, including through the further implementation of the internationally agreed framework for disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,[9]

Acknowledging that small island developing States have demonstrated their commitment to promoting sustainable development and will continue to do so, and

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[5] See resolution 65/2.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] See resolution 60/1.

[8] See resolution 65/1.

[9] *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1), chap. I, resolution 2.

to that effect, small island developing States have mobilized resources at the national and regional levels despite their limited resource base,

Recognizing in this regard the urgent need to increase the level of resources provided to small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Acknowledging the particular relationship of small island developing States with the oceans and the need for sustainable development and management of their ocean and marine resources,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10]

1. *Urges* the full and effective implementation of the outcome document adopted on 25 September 2010 at the High-level Review Meeting of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[3]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the outcome document to all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups;

3. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

4. *Invites* the United Nations funds and programmes to mainstream and integrate the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation into their respective processes and within their respective mandates, in order to promote coherence and coordination in support of their implementation;

5. *Recognizes* the progress made and the continuing challenges faced in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,[3] while noting the importance of paragraphs 87, 88, and 101 of the Mauritius Strategy and taking into account cross-cutting implementation issues;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support for the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of dedicated sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

7. *Also calls upon* all relevant regional and intergovernmental organizations to enhance cooperation, coherence and coordination through, inter alia, the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Small Island Developing States in strengthening

[10] A/65/115.

support to small island developing States in further advancing the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

8. *Underscores* the importance of providing the Small Island Developing States Unit with adequate, stable and predictable funding and staffing to facilitate the full and effective implementation of its mandates in accordance with the priority accorded to the Unit and in view of the demand for its services, in particular with respect to the provision of assistance, technical cooperation services and support to small island developing States;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the contribution of Member States and other international donors to support activities related to small island developing States, including through the voluntary trust fund ("Small Island Developing States Trust Fund") and invites donor countries to make further voluntary contributions in this regard;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South cooperation, cooperation among small island developing States and triangular cooperation, in order to promote programmes for those States for the effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

11. *Invites* all relevant organizations, funds, programmes and bodies within the United Nations system, in consultation with interested States, to coordinate relevant activities with regional and national marine scientific and technological centres in small island developing States, as appropriate, to ensure the more effective achievement of their objectives in accordance with relevant United Nations small island developing States development programmes and strategies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, at the start of its sixty-sixth session, on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, taking into account paragraph 32 of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[5] and in its preparation to consult with Member States as well as the relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system, as well as all relevant national, regional and subregional organizations;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".